

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

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## JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full copies of the St. Louis Republic printed during the month of January, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

	Copies.	Date.	Total.
1.....	81,470	18	73,880
2.....	76,140	19	73,990
3.....	75,780	20	78,840
4.....	74,860	20 Sunday	90,790
5.....	80,150	21	70,470
6 Sunday	90,735	22	74,050
7.....	73,820	23	74,060
8.....	74,680	24	73,890
9.....	74,320	25	73,910
10.....	73,400	26	77,970
11.....	74,120	27 Sunday	92,840
12.....	76,880	28	74,070
13 Sunday	93,345	29	74,240
14.....	74,090	30	74,190
15.....	75,250	31	74,690
16.....	73,460		

Total for the month.....2,397,380

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed.....8,720

Net number distributed.....2,388,660

Average daily distribution.....74,631

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January, 1901, was 15,880 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January, 1901.

J. F. FARRELL.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 2, 1901.

## NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.

If the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education is adopted at the meeting of the board to be held next Tuesday evening, two sites for new high schools will be purchased in the near future.

There is no disputing the question that St. Louis needs the proposed buildings. The present high school on Grand avenue is crowded to the limit, while the distance from North and South St. Louis makes attendance prohibitive to a large number of boys and girls who would otherwise take the higher course of instruction.

It is said that sites for the two new proposed buildings will be chosen at the March meeting of the board, when money will be appropriated. Plans will then be drawn so that the preliminary work may be done toward the erection of the structures.

Modern tendencies are toward bringing educational advantages nearer to the homes. It has been found that the use of schools is determined as much by accessibility as by excellence. One high school in a large city amounts to little more than a neighborhood school. In St. Louis there are too few rather than too many.

## HAS GIVEN HIS PLEDGE.

When Governor Dockery was asked by an unofficial delegation of visiting St. Louisans to make his St. Louis appointments to the Election and Police boards at once, and to instruct those appointees not to interfere in the Democratic primaries, he was justified in referring those gentlemen to his published interview in The Republic of Thursday last.

In that interview the Governor distinctly and most significantly condemned official interference at the primaries, the conventions or the polls, on the part of members of such boards. Especially with regard to the police he said that they must know neither politics nor station in life, but with fidelity and absolute impartiality execute the laws. His expressions could not have been plainer or more resolute.

It is to be regretted that one of the visiting St. Louisans, speaking for the delegation, expressed himself as not content with Governor Dockery's position. This is a bit unfair to the Governor. He would certainly be credited with good faith in his utterances, and, if he spoke in all good faith in The Republic interview, he has therein pledged influence, as far as his earnestly exerted influence extends, to confine the election and police forces to impartial discharge of duty.

## STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Governor Dockery's message to the State Legislature, recommending a constitutional amendment fixing the present form of investment of the State School Fund, merits the earnest attention of the people of Missouri and should bring about the desired result.

The plain statement of the facts of the present investment of the State School Fund, as made by Governor Dockery, is in itself a potent argument in favor of the permanency of such investment. The investment has been approved by numerous State administrations, Republican and Democratic alike, and by the best minds in the Missouri State Senate and House of Representatives, regardless of party. It is a safe and businesslike investment. The rich and prosperous State of Missouri is security for the debt to the schools. The rate of interest derived from the investment yields a revenue which could not be derived in any other manner and at the same time effectually safeguard the fund.

As Governor Dockery points out, the only other form of investment possible for the fund now is in bonds of the United States. The rate of interest paid

on this investment would probably not exceed 2 per cent. As now invested, the fund is drawing 5 and 6 per cent. It would be a sacrificial policy which should abandon the present form of investment, reducing by nearly two-thirds the present income of the schools, not in the least improving the character of the security—the sole perceptible result being the financial crippling of the schools.

## PEOPLE AND MACHINE.

By its action in ignoring the petition of the St. Louis Republican Club to set a date for the party primaries which would give Republicans ample time to select and nominate good candidates to the Republican City Convention, the Republican City Central Committee furnishes additional grounds for the belief that it is dominated by machine influence.

Members of the party who desire the nomination of a strong and clean municipal ticket rather than of one which will stand for the continuance of Ziegenhain's administration, must determine whether they will support the determination of the party management to allow the rank and file of the local Republican organization but little voice in this important matter. The Republican City Central Committee, which is unquestionably under the control of Mayor Ziegenhain, certainly seems disposed to pay but little attention to the wishes of the better element of local Republicanism. Its policy toward the party is manifestly unfavorable to the plans of the City Hall gang.

There was recently appointed an Advisory Committee of Three to serve with the Republican City Central Committee in the campaign work properly belonging to the province of the committee. The members of this Advisory Committee are Mr. D. M. Houser of the Globe-Democrat, Doctor Emil Preetorius of the Westliche Post and Mr. Nathan Frank of the St. Louis Star. The newspapers thus represented are the three local Republican organs. They have as yet given no sign of dissent from the course apparently decided upon by the Republican City Central Committee in the interests of Ziegenhain.

If it shall develop, as is now so strongly indicated, that the Ziegenhain machine will control the party machinery and the party press in St. Louis, all hope for anything but machine Republicanism vanishes into thin air. The machine will certainly not desert the machine gang. It will put up a ticket that stands for Ziegenhainism and for nothing else. Ziegenhainism throughout the World's Fair period cannot be tolerated by the people of St. Louis. The time has come when this evil control of municipal affairs must be terminated. If the local Democracy is wise it will nominate a clean and attractive good-government ticket which will command the support of every St. Louisan who recognizes the imperative necessity for the overthrow of the Ziegenhain gang and the termination of gang misrule in St. Louis.

## WHY SHOULD THEY?

It is announced in the news reports that the Pierpont Morgan syndicate, which is now grappling with the problem of the formation of a giant steel corporation designed to embrace every considerable American company engaged in the steel industry, is proceeding "without letting the thought of popular hostility to the trusts weigh in their plans at all."

This is very natural on the part of the biggest and most powerful group of monopolists in the world. Under existing conditions popular hostility to the trusts counts for very little. The American Government is dominated by their influence. The trusts put up the money which elected and re-elected Mr. McKinley to the Presidency. Mark Hanna, the President's manager and adviser, is the instrument of the trusts in public life. The national legislative department of our Government is under trust control. As matters now stand, existing anti-trust laws are not enforced, and the Republican party in power will not permit the passage of more comprehensive and effective laws.

Why should the Pierpont Morgan syndicate allow the thought of popular hostility to the trusts to weigh in their plans? What have they to fear from a people who apparently possess no power in the premises? In what other light can this people appear to the syndicate save as consumers compelled to pay trust prices for trust goods? Does not the Morgan syndicate know that the Standard Oil syndicate annually bleeds the consuming public to an extent sufficient to nearly double the fortunes of Standard Oil magnates every twelve months? Is it not natural that the Morgan syndicate should yearn to do likewise? To Hades with the people—save as the overcharged buyers of trust products!

The passage of the \$180,000,000 ship subsidy grab and the completion of the Pierpont Morgan billion-dollar steel monopoly promise to constitute the first trust development of President McKinley's second term. There will be others of equal or greater evil; rest sure of that. We are in for an era of unrestrained trustdom during the next four years. And the only hope after that time lies in the chance of the exhausting of the people's patience—strained to the breaking point by class legislation, caste dominance and the robbing of the many for the profit of the few to an extent that must finally become unbearable.

## JUST PLAIN TRUTH.

"For twelve long years," said a speaker at one of the political meetings of Thursday night, in which the popular strength of the Wells movement became manifest, "I have been voting the Democratic ticket in municipal elections here, and I've lost every time. We can win this fight if we will nominate a man who can secure all the independent Republican votes and the solid Democratic vote. Such a man is Rolla Wells."

The speaker was eminently correct in his statement of the existing situation. He was also reasoning soundly when he attributed Mr. Wells's strength to the fact that he was "an honest, capable, straightforward business man." It is just this sort of man whom the people of St. Louis are determined to elect to the Mayoralty for service during the World's Fair period. They are tired of ring politicians, grafters, hoodlums, crooks and machine plying-utiles. They do not intend that such gangsters shall stand before the world as the chosen

representatives of St. Louis at the most important era in local history.

The name of Mr. Wells was first suggested for the Mayoralty candidacy because he is "an honest, capable, straightforward business man." He is known and respected as such. For this reason he will receive the support of the independent voters of St. Louis, the voters who are determined to have good government during the World's Fair period. He does not stand for any ring. He will, instead, be bitterly fought by ring influences. But he does stand emphatically for an honest administration, for a capable administration, for a clean, businesslike administration, of local affairs. Not even his enemies deny this truth. They cannot deny it in the face of Mr. Wells's record of a lifetime in this, his native city.

The local Democracy has not elected a Mayor for twelve years. Last November it elected its entire ticket for municipal offices then to be filled. It did this with the assistance of the independent voters. It could not have done it without it. It can elect Mr. Wells with the assistance of the independent voters. The independent voters will solidly support Mr. Wells. The moral of this showing is too plain to be misunderstood.

## FOR THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie in retiring from business to devote the remainder of his life to the expenditure of his money has added another to the very short list of wealthy men who have quit active work in private pursuits in order to devote their time to the public service.

In England it is no unusual thing for manufacturers, bankers and other financial leaders to quit work after having firmly established their fortunes. One of the reasons for the excellent municipal governments in England is the willingness with which retired men of affairs take up the cares of public service. This has also resulted in the establishment of numerous benefactions throughout the kingdom until now hardly a town or village but can boast of some monument erected through the generosity of a wealthy man.

In the United States Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, wealthy and prominent, recently resigned from the firm of Marshall Field & Co. after thirty-six years of continuous service, in order to devote time to bettering the public which enriched him. His example excited much attention. Mr. Samuel Cupples of this city has also retired from active work, and even though he has been hindered by sickness, his benefactions to local institutions have excited the admiration of the world.

But of those who have thus seen fit to give the public the benefit of their accumulated labors, there are none who have been able to work on such a large scale as is now permitted to Mr. Carnegie. With a fortune bordering on \$200,000,000, his possibilities for doing good are boundless. With the tendency which Mr. Carnegie has shown for taking part in the public discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the Republic, it is hoped that the good which he may do will not alone be governed by the dollars and cents which he may give out for this and that enterprise. Advice, which he has given, though often not followed, has always been respected. The example which he has set in devoting the latter part of his life to the common weal is a practical application of a principle which could be generally followed with profit both to the benefactor and to the community.

When a better man, of the same type as Rolla Wells, is named for the Mayoralty nomination The Republic will heartily support him. Meanwhile, it is for Rolla Wells and good government.

Two highwaymen recently captured in this city are found to be the sons of respected parents. They should have thought of their parents' feelings in the beginning instead of at the last.

President Jesse is evidently not a candidate for office. He said that but two universities and six colleges in Missouri were worthy the name. But maybe President Jesse is a boxer.

Considering the fact that King Edward is in debt \$100,000,000, the amount of affection displayed by Emperor William is remarkable.

Local Democrats have not elected a Mayor for twelve long years. Is it not worth while to make some concessions to the independent vote?

Speaker Henderson's friendship for the World's Fair bill at the present time is just as gratifying as his former hostility was annoying.

In the matter of the Dowd charges against one Morris, a proper regard for the truth demands that the full truth be brought to light.

Good government has no charms for the Ziegenhain gang. When good government in St. Louis begins, Ziegenhainism dies.

If Mr. Carnegie wishes very much to invest some of his surplus there is a small amount of World's Fair stock on the market.

If Mrs. Nation continues to wait on the Lord before filling her lecture tour, the finish of her manager is not hard to see.

Mr. Flory, like Micawber, is waiting for something to turn up. He has been assured that he will not be turned down.

If the Ziegenhainites can create dissension in local Democratic ranks it will be just like getting money from him.

It is not fair to criticize Governor Dockery's Election and Police board appointments before they are made.

Minister Wu believes in the open door for China—sometimes. When General Otis is not inside, for instance.

Mr. Wells not only can win the spring election, but will be a Mayor who will make St. Louis a winner.

How would you like to have the job of dusting Mr. Carnegie's money?

Duke Henry loves her. He was nervous during the ceremony.

Pictures show that Mr. Carrie Nation looks the part.

Be careful and do not spill the steel trust with an A.

PRAISES KITCHENER;  
CRITICISES BULLER.

Lord Roberts's Mail Dispatches  
Throw Interesting Side Lights  
on the Boer War.

## LADYSMITH RELIEF ORDERS.

Buller Regarded the Operations as  
Impracticable, but Was Given  
Peremptory Instructions.

London, Feb. 8.—Lord Roberts's detailed mail dispatches (arriving on February 6 to November 15, 1900) were gazetted this evening. They fill 157 quarto pages and make up the official history of the war, although without throwing new light upon several interesting disputed subjects, such as the Sannas post affair.

Hundreds of officers, noncommissioned officers and men are favorably mentioned, including Lord Kitchener, who is referred to in warm terms. Sir Redvers Buller comes in for criticism.

The first dispatch undertaken to "give a concise account of the state of affairs in the Transvaal (South Africa) on my arrival, January 10." It describes the forces as much scattered. He decided to leave General Buller with a free hand in Natal, but otherwise to remain on the defensive until reinforced and until transport had been organized. He found no transport corps existing. The colonial forces had not been sufficient to occupy the Transvaal.

His Orders to Buller.

Writing from Johannesburg, February 16, Lord Roberts says:

"I have received your letter of the 15th, and I am glad to hear that you have given the enemy's lines, but that to give his artillery access to the Ladysmith plain would cost me 2,000 men more."

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